#### DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 401 764 FL 024 263

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TITLE Armenian Language Competencies for Peace Corps

Volunteers in Armenia.

INSTITUTION Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE Jul 92 NOTE 176p.

PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For

Learner) (051)

LANGUAGE Armenian; English

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Alphabets; \*Armenian; Behavioral Objectives;

Communicative Competence (Languages); Competency Based Education; \*Daily Living Skills; Dialogs (Language); Food; Foreign Countries; Form Classes (Languages); Grammar; Health; \*Interpersonal Communication; \*Language Patterns; Pronunciation Instruction; Proverbs; Regional Dialects; Second

Language Instruction; \*Second Languages; Transportation; \*Uncommonly Taught Languages; Vocabulary Development; Volunteer Training;

Workbooks; Work Environment

IDENTIFIERS \*Armenia

#### ABSTRACT

The instructional materials for Armenian are designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers in Armenia. They use a competency-based approach focusing on content, cultural context, and communication purpose simultaneously. Some are closely tied to work tasks, others to daily communication needs. A brief introductory section gives an overview of the structure, form classes, and alphabet of the eastern dialect. A series of 38 topically grouped lessons follows. Within each topic area, several competencies are specified; for each competency, a brief situational dialogue in Armenian, vocabulary list, grammar and vocabulary notes, and in some cases, pronunciation notes and/or a proverb are included. English translations of the dialogues and an Armenia-to-English glossary are appended. (MSE)

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# Armenian

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Armenia



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by

Vartan Vartanian and Margaret Vartanian 1992

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Dear Peace Corps Volunteer in Armenia:

This Armenia language text is a very important tool for properly preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Armenia. Your time of service in Armenia will be of great benefit to the people of that vast and historic land.

Knowing the language is of course a key element in our programs everywhere and I hope that you keep this text with you for quick and easy reference at all times. This text is designed to put you at ease in the Armenia culture by making you as conversant as possible, as rapidly as possible, with the most immediate and day-to-day kinds of language situations you are apt to encounter in your tour in Armenia.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your service to Peace Corps, the people of Armenia and the people of the United States. Your gift of yourself is truly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elaine L. Chao

Good Juck!



## Acknowledgments

This book is one of five Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in mid-1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Armenia. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to serve in Armenia. It is the result of work not only by the author(s), but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially, Toni Borge and Janet Paz-Castillo, Training Officers for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

July 1992

#### Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of

techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

I. is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.

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### A Brief Introduction to the Armenian Language

The Armenian language belongs to the Indo-European language group and constitutes a unique language sub-group. It has two standard literary dialects - Eastern and Western - each with many regional variations.

In this manual you will be introduced to Eastern Armenian, which is used in Armenia and some parts of the diaspora. It is important to note that within the present Armenian borders, approximately the size of Rhode Island, there are about 40 dialects. Some of these dialects are so diverse that some may be incomprehensible to a native from another region only fifty or sixty miles away. However, it is also important to remember that no matter what the local dialect may be, almost everyone in Armenia will be able to understand and respond in the literary Eastern Armenian.

The alphabet was developed by Mesrop Mashtodz in 405 A.D. This event, which was followed by the translation of the Bible, brought about, in the fifth century, the first Armenian cultural renaissance of its post-Christian history.

Eastern Armenian, with relatively few exceptions, has a completely regular sound-letter correspondence - much more so than, (for example) the English or French languages. There are 39 letters in the Eastern Armenian alphabet, covering all the sounds used in the language, and more than 150,000 words.

Some of the characteristic features of the Armenian language are the accent on the last syllable and the lack of grammatical gender and articles.

- 5. Elative thomograms from the street (from whom/what? from where since when?)
- 6. Instrumental the thing of the street (with whom/what?)
- 7. Prepositional the street (in whom/what?)

#### GENDERS:

There are no genders in Armenian. The pronoun we is equivalent to the English 'he' or 'she'.

#### ADJECTVES:

The Comparative Levels of The Qualitative Adjectives:

լավ - good (positive)

The comparative is formed by adding with (more), or www./phg (less) to the positive level.

ավելի լավ - better (comparative)

<u>:</u> .

Introduction

The superlative is formed by the prefix wulklum, the suffix anulu or with the word wulklung (most).

ամենալավ - best (superlative)

յավագույն - "

ամենից լավ - "

#### PRONOUNS:

In Armenian there are eight types of pronouns: Personal, demonstrative, reflexive, interogative, relative, definite, indefinite and negative. The following are two of them:

#### Personal Pronouns:

ես, ինքս - I, myself մենք, ինքներս - we, ourselves

ηπι, hugh - you, yourself ηπιο, hughbph - you, yourself

նա, ինքը - he/she, նրանք, ինքները, իրԵՆք - they,

himself/herself themselves

#### Demonstrative Pronouns:

шju, uш this

այդ, դա that

upulip these

ក្រាយប៉ៃក្ខ those

There are other demonstrative pronouns.

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#### **VERBS:**

There are personal and impersonal verbs. The personal verbs express person (continence), number, tense and mood. For example, the word qpbgh (I wrote) expresses first person, singular, past perfect and indicative mood.

The personal verbs have

three main tenses: present, past and future

and

five moods:

indicative - (seven tenses, see bellow)

imperative - future - qphp ([you] write)

optative - future/past - qpbu/qpbh

(I [wish to] write/I [wish I] wrote)

conjectural - future/past - hopbu/haphh

(I will write/I would have written)

indicative - future/past - which apply which apply

(I am going to write/I was going to write)

1:.troduction

The indicative mood:

The indicative mood is too complex to explain in this work and will require many lessons and the help of a teacher. Suffice it to say, that the indicative mood has one simple (past perfect), three founder (main) compound tenses (present, past, future) and three relative compound tenses (past imperfect, past pluperfect and past futurective).

Impersonal Verbs (դերբայներ):

Impersonal verbs are a form of verbs specific to the Armenian language. They do not relate to person, but show the action in its state of completion - indefinite, in progress, completed, etc.

The impersonal verbs have eight forms: Infinitive, imperfective, effective, futurective, subjective, pluperfect, adverbial participle and negative. Most of these forms are discussed in the 'Grammar and Vocabulary' sections of the competencies that follow.

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verbs have two conjugations  $\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{u}$ , which are determined by the ending of the infinitive form  $\mathbf{k}$ 0 or  $\mathbf{u}$ 1.

Example: qpb[, \undergoondright \undergo

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Verbs are conjugated in one of two ways:

 The verb root plus conjugated ending. This form of conjugation is called simple form.

aphu, aphh, aphgh, laphu, etc.

2) One of the eight forms of the impersonal verb and conjugataion of the verb bu. For this reason the verb bu, when conjugated, is called auxiliary verb. This form of conjugation is called compound.

For example:

apbi (to write) in the futerective form: apbinitd, apbinitu, apbinit, etc.

#### SENTENCES:

The basic order of words in a sentence is subject-predicateobject. However, subjects are often omitted. Adjectives relate to nouns and stand before the noun. Modifiers of the verb usually appear after the verb.

Example: Սպիտակ մեքենան գնում է Երևան։

The white car is going to Yerevan.

#### NOUNS:

#### Definite/Indefinite Forms:

The definite is formed by adding either the letter  $\mathfrak n$  or the letter  $\mathfrak l$  to the word ending. Words ending with a consonant receive the ending  $\mathfrak n$ ; those ending on a vowel receive the  $\mathfrak l$  ending.

For example: a table - ubnuuu

the table - ubnuln

a horse - Sh

the horse - ahu

#### The Plural:

In Armenian the plural is formed by adding the ending up to single syllable words and up to multi-syllable words.

ծառ - ծառեր ուսանող - ուսանող ներ

tree - trees student - students

There are several exceptions to this rule:

For example: կին - կանայք մարդ - մարդիկ

woman - women man (human) - people

NOUN CASES: Declensions

The Armenian language has seven cases and eight forms of declension. Which declension is used depends on how the genetive case is formed. For example, the word through is said to be declined in declention hibecause in the genetive case it takes the ending h. The eight declentions are: w, n, h, n, w, n, dw, n, dw, g.

Instead of using prepositions, e.g. into, in, at, from, by, special case endings are added to the nominative case of a noun. For example: "in the street" can be formed by adding the prepositional ending "nul" to the noun "inning" (street) in the nominative case.

Example: Declension of the noun hnnng, which declines in h.

- 1. Nominative though (the) street (who? what?)
- 2. Genitive though of the street
- 3. Dative to the street
  - (to whom? to what?)

(whose? of what?)

4. Accusative thining (the) street (to whom? what?)

## THE ARMENIAN ALPHABET

Upper/low	ver English	equivalent		Sounds like
1 U w		a *	'a" ±	n farm
2 F F		b *	'b" d	n yod n.
3 <b>4</b> 4		g "	`g <b>"</b> :	n gun
4 Դ դ	•	d *	'd" :	in dog
5 <b>t</b> t	ı	ye	`ye <b>"</b>	in yes
6 <b>2</b> q	L	z	`z" :	in zoo
7 <b>t</b> t	;	e	'e" :	in election
8 C [	1	a `	<b>^</b> a" :	in about
9 19 19	•	t	`t"	in ten
10 д	ð	zh	^s″ :	in pleasuré
11 h	ר	i .	^i~	in internal
12 L <sub>1</sub>	L	1	<b>^1</b> ~	in line
13 h h	υ	kh	<b>~</b> -j <i>~</i>	in junta
14 <b>T</b>	<b>ð</b>	ts		
15 Կ Լ	4	k	~k~	short stop
16 کے ا	h	h	"h"	in house
17 &	<b>ბ</b>	dz		
18 <b>\</b>	η	gh		in pardon (French pronunciation)
19 <b>8</b>	<b>ರ</b>	tch		~;4.

20	ហ	ъ	m	"m" in man
21	8	J	У	"y" in yard
22	Ն	ն	n	"n" in noon
23	۲	2	sh	"sh" in she
24	N	n	vo	"vo" in voice
25	9	٤	ch	"ch" in chin
26	η	щ	р	"p" pronounced short
27	ይ	2	į	"j" in joy
28	ቡ	n	r	"r" hard - Spanish "r" in ricotta
29	υ	u	s	"s" in sell
30	ય્	પ	v	"v" in vessel
31	S	un	t	"t" pronounced short
32	ቦ	η	r	"r" soft - English - "r" in rest
33	8	g	ds	"zz" in pizza
34	UL	ու	00	"oo" in tool
35	Ф	ф	p	"p" in put
36	ħ	₽	k	"k" in kind
37	ቴՎ	և	yev	"ye" in yes+"v"
38	0	0	0	"a" in all
39	\$	\$	f	"f" fall

The letters p, q,  $\eta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\varrho$  are sometimes pronounced as  $\psi$ , p, p, g,  $\xi$ , respectively.

# Topic 1

#### PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

### CULTURE NOTE

#### COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To greet and be greeted
- 2. To introduce and identify self
- 3. To exchange customary pleasantries
- 4. To take leave/to say good-bye

#### Greetings

Armenians are warm and friendly people, who can easily start a friendship and will usually go out of their way to help a stranger. They love to welcome guests and show proper hospitality. Of course what is "proper" for most Armenians, the current economic crisis not withstanding, may seem excessive to others.

The usual greetings and introductions do not vary from the familiar handshake accompanied by declaration of one's name and one of the variations of the "pleased to meet you." One simple rule to remember is that women and seniors, by virtue of their age or position, have the privilege of deciding whether to offer their hand for a handshake or limit the greeting to just an oral one.

In addressing elders, seniors in rank or people with whom one is not on a first name basis, one should always use the plural "nmmg" of the second person form for personal pronouns and auxiliary verbs. In other situations, with friends, children or colleagues, the singular "nmm" form is used.

COMPETENCY 1: To greet and be greeted

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Pupl 2hq:

r։ Բարև, ներս եկեք։ Խնդրեմ նստեք։

PCV: Շնորհակալություն։

#### VOCABULARY:

puph hello

blq to you (second person plural)

ubpu in

bldp come (plural)

bumbp sit down (plural)

ປູນ unpau please

շնորհակալություն thank you

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The greetings "pupl" can be used at any time of the day. Other greetings are:

puph imju good morning

ршрh op good day

puph hphlp good evening

puph ahzun good night

Topic 1

guntuncpjnch

good-bye

Մնաք բարով

good-bye

The word "puph" usually means "kind", as in "He is a kind person." In greetings, however, it stands for the word good.

#### PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

The vowel "n" is pronounced "vo" at the beginning of a word and "o" in the middle.

COMPETENCY 2: To introduce and identify oneself

SITUATION:

Classroom

ROLES:

PCV & Teacher

T: Ես Արմեն Օհանյանն եմ։ Ի՞նչ է Ձեր անունը։

PCV: Իմ անունը Ջոն Էվանս է։

ւ: Սրհաի բղ։

#### VOCABULARY:

βu

I

Pι

am

h°us

what

ţ

is

Ձեր

your

անուն (ը)

(the) name

þυ

my

ուրախ

glad

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The genitive (possessive) personal pronouns are:

րմ

my

חם

your (singular)

Topic 1

նրա

his/her

Ղբև

our

7 म्या

your (plural)

նրանց

their

6

COMPETENCY 3: To exchange pleasantries

SITUATION: Cla

Classroom

ROLES:

PCV & Teacher

PCV: Շատ հաճելի է։ Ինչպե՞ս եք։

T: Շատ լավ, ջնորհակալ եմ, իսկ դուք։

PCV: Ոչինչ, լավ եմ:

#### VOCABULARY:

Σшл

very, much, a lot

հաճել ի

pleasant

ինչպես

how

pъ

(are) you

լավ

good

դուք

you (plural)

ոչինչ

nothing (used as in okay or so-so)

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The expression "zww hwathht" is equivalent to "very pleased to meet you."

The question "huly nm.g" can be used as "how/what about you?" or "and you". The word "huly" can also be used as the question word in "what if or "huly hph".

Topic 1

"Nighus, jumy bu" literally means: Nothing, I am fine. The word nothing is often used to signify: normalcy: no change; okay. Thus one can use the word "nighus" to respond to questions like: -How are you?- or - What's up?- or -How is the business/life?

COMPETENCY 4: To take leave/say good-bye

SITUATION:

Classroom

ROLES:

PCV & Teacher

PCV: Subuntpjntu:

T: Առայժմ, կհանդիպենք վաղը ժամր իննին։

PCV: Zum Lud:

#### VOCABULARY:

ցտեսություն

good-bye

யாய ம்பி

so long; so far

կհանդիպենք

we will meet; see you

վաղը

tomorrow

ժամ (ը)

(the) time

ինն (ին)

(at) nine

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word gununtpjnth is made up of the prefix "g" (an archaic form of the word "Jhugh" - until) and the word "unduntpjnth" (meeting or to meet).

In Armenian sentences the subject is often omitted. For example, in dunn thunhuhum (we'll meet tomorrow) it is obvious from the ending bum (we are) that the subject is "we". Thus the word Jun (we) is omitted from the sentence.

#### PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

With few exceptions, whenever two consonants follow each other in the beginning of the word, such as in "gundumpjmid" and "hudunhudup", they are pronounced with the vowel "n" between them. So the expressions "good-bye" and "we'll meet" are pronounced gn-udumpjmid and ln-hudunhudup.

#### PROVERB

Ծուռ նստենք շիտակ, շիտակ խոսենք։

Let's talk turkey. Tell it like it is. Let's not beat around the bush.

# Topic 2

#### CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

#### CULTURE NOTE

#### COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To follow classroom directions and to respond to instructions and questions.
- To express (lack of) understanding and to ask for clarification/repetition.
- 3. To ask for a specific word or expression.

#### Education

In most cases, a child's formal schooling begins at age six and continues for the next eleven years, usually at the same school. Thus, a student spends his or her elementary, middle and high school years with the same classmates. Students usually have little or no choice of electives and the classes are kept together from the first grade on. This period of education (elementary-middle- high school) is called Jhelulupa inpantage (secondary education).

Those who wish, after the eighth grade or after graduation, may attend a mumufumpul (a two year college) or unbhulplumul (a trade school) in a particular field. This lasts two years for the high school graduates and four years for those who started after the 8th grade.

High school graduates or those graduating from two year colleges may continue their educations at higher educational establishments, the university (hudujuupuul) or one of the thirteen institutes (huunhunum).

Starting in the fourth grade, students take end-of-year examinations in core subjects. There are oral and written entrance examinations for the institutes and the university.

# 1. COMPETENCY 1: To follow classroom directions and to respond to directions and questions

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

T: Այս բառերը գրեք ձեր տետրերում։

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս է գրվում այդ բառը։

T: Գրվում է 'o' տառով:

T: Վերջացրեցիք<sup>\*</sup>:

PCV: Jpu u?:

### VOCABULARY:

qpbp (you) write

ш<sub>J</sub>u this/these

բառերը words

\$\text{bp} your

undumphoned (in) notebooks

husukauk and neu how is it written?/how do you write?

wjn that/those

dbpgugphp are you finished?

ηlm yet

no (not)

remgramphi to explain

կարդալ to read

արտասանել to pronounce

wwwJbj to tell

wuld to say

to look

unduludij to see

phymphy to dictate

quible to find

hada to spell

hmodia to form

Pmnp paper

գրիչ pen

մատիտ pencil

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

The Armenian language allows the classic subject-predicate (verb)object order to be changed without changing the meaning of the
sentence. For example, one can say (as above) "Uju punhpp qphp
Ahp whuphmul:" (These words write in your notebooks.) or "Pphp
uju punhpp Ahp whuphpmul:" (Write these words in your
notebooks.).

The imperative mood expresses commands. The words apin, tube, much (write, listen, say) are in the imperative mood of the second person (countenance) plural of the verb. It is formed by adding the ending by to the root of the verb.

# COMPETENCY 2: To express lack of understanding and ask for clarification or repetition.

SITUATION Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

T: Բացեք գրքի չորրորդ էջը։

PCV: Չհասկացա, խնդրում եմ կրկնեք ավելի դանդաղ։

т։ Չորրորդ էջը։

PCV: Շնորհակալություն։

#### VOCABULARY:

rughp (you pl.) open

angh (of the) book

inppopp fourth

էջը (the) page

¿hwulugw (I did not) understand

please (or I request)

կրկնե**ը** (you pl.) repeat

ավելի more

դանդաղ slow

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Often, as in this dialog, sentences are found without the subject. The subject is clear from the ending (i.e. tp [you]) or the auxiliary verb (e.g., tf [I am]).

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix bpnpn to the cardinal number. The exceptions are the 1st, which is a totally different word, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, which are formed by adding the suffix pnpn.

1st-	առաջին	1	-	<b>ղբ</b> կ
2nd-	<u>գ</u> և <b>դ</b> ևս <b>և</b>	2	-	երկու
3rd-	գ <b></b> ննո <b>ւն</b>	3	-	pbp
4rd-	<b>չորրորդ</b>	4	-	չորս
5th-	<b>իի նգերորդ</b>	5	-	հինգ
6th-	վեցերորդ	6	-	վեց

19th- տասևիններորդ 19- տասնինը

20th- քսաներորդ 20- քսան

21th- քսանմեկերորդ 21- քսանմեկ

#### PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

In some words the letter  ${\bf q}$  (d) is pronounced as  ${\bf p}$  (t). In some words the letter  ${\bf q}$  (g as in good) is pronounced as  ${\bf p}$  (k as in kind). For example:

1} 0		4-12	
<i>ի</i> տները խըններ չսննսնե	fourth to request to read	թարգամանել թարգամանել	to translate/interpret to help to get tired

COMPETENCY 3: To ask for a specific word or expression

SITUATION:

Classroom

ROLES:

PSV & Teacher

PSV: huywhu bu wumu "congratulations":

T: Շնորհավոր կամ շնորհավորում եմ:

PSV: hul huyudu wubl "Happy Birthday":

T: Շնորհավորում եմ Ձեր (քո) ծննդյան օրը։

# VOCABULARY:

Ինչպես\*

how

եև

are

เมนทเป

say

շնորհավոր

congratulation

րաղ

or

рЛ

(I) am

իսկ

and (how about); what (if/about); while

առբՄ

to say

ձեր/Ձեր

your (plural/formal)

pπ

your (singular)

մալրմամմճ

(of the) birth

տարեդարձ (ը)

anniversary

(ரு) ரಂ

(the) day

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABL ARY EXPLANATION

The words hul and hul in the dialog are conjunctions. There are coordinating and subordinating conjugations.

The coordinating conjunctions tie together two equal members of the sentence or two coordinating sentences. Some of the coordinating conjunctions are:

L/nL and pug but

hul and/what/while

ប្រារា or ប្រារាធ also

The subordinating conjunctions tie the subordinate idea to the main one in a complex sentence. Some of the subordinating conjunctions are:

pb that (as in - he said that...)

bpb if

npubuqh in order to; so that

npndhbul because

մինջև until; up to; before

# PROVERB

Աղվեսը չորս ոտքով է թակարդն ընկնում։

To outfox oneself

# CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

## CULTURE NOTE

## COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To ask/answer personal information questions
- 2. To describe own family
- 3. To ask about host/counterpart family
- 4. To express gratitude

## With the host family

Most Armenians marry in their early twenties. Some because of traditions, most because of economic conditions live with their parents, who continue to support their children and their families until they can have their own apartment and become self-sufficient. The current economic changes may have turned the tables to some extent, by forcing the younger, more resourceful and more adaptable generation to take the lead. Grandparents look after their grandchildren as there are no baby-sitters as such.

During dinner parties a pudunu (toast master), selected from the most experienced guests, governs the table, regulating such things as who offers the next toast and in whose honor.

A host, especially in rural areas, will usually repeat his/her food or drink offer more than once, as the local traditions often dictate that the guest refuse the first couple of offers. In certain situations it may be rude to refuse a food offer. However, foreigners may be excused, depending on the situation (the visit was not pre-arranged, no time, etc.). You may come to dislike a particular dish, while your new host has gone to great lengths in preparing it and may even present it to you with a detailed description of how it is prepared. (This often happens with the kiufta, served with butter and black pepper.) of an excuse coupled with the fact that foreigners are allowed a certain amount of "eccentricity" will usually get you off the However, you need to be firm and clear (not to be confused with rudeness, of course) when refusing food or drink offers, so that your refusal is not taken for politeness or shyness.

COMPETENCY 1: To ask/answer personal information, questions

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

нем: Б°ре եք վերադառնալու Ամերիկա։

PCV: bylan mayning have:

HFM: Քանի<sup>\*</sup> տարեկան եք։

PCV: Երևսունհինգ։

HFM: Ամուսնացա՞ծ եք։

PCV: Ujn / nį / nhn nį:

## VOCABULARY:

երբ when

bp are

վերադառնալու return

μηλητ τωο

umpnig (after) years

hbun after

քանի how

տարեկան old

aphuncuhhuq thirty-five

พปาเนโนเศนอ้ married

шjn yes

ng no

ηtin yet

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the question mark (") is placed on the last vowel of the word expressing the question. For example in the first sentence, the question mark is placed on the letter b, which happens to be the only vowel in the word type (when). In the third and fifth sentences, the question mark is on the last vowel h and w, respectively, of the last syllable:

Sentence 3 - pulh

Sentence 4 - winculugu &

COMPETENCY 2: To describe own family

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

HFM: Երեխաներ ունե**ը**՞։

PCV: Ես ունեմ երկու աղջիկ և մեկ տղա։

Նրանք սովորում են դպրոցում։

нғм: Ինչ<sup>®</sup> է անում Ձեր կինը։

PCV: Նա աշխատում է ծնողներիս հետ ընտանեկան բիզնեսում։

# VOCABULARY:

bphbulubp children

nulby have (you)

nulth have (I)

bplps. two

unghu daughter/girl

li/ni and

ឋម្ម one

wηw son/boy

upuun they

uninpnci bu they study

ηψησητιύ (in the) school

นโทเป do(ing)

ծեր your

կինը (the) wife/woman

նա he/she

ພ<sub>2</sub>ບພທກເປ work(ing)

dunquaphu ham with my parents

ընտանեկան (of) family

pholibunts (in the) business

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The words numngmruf, pholibumruf are in the prepositional case. The prepositional case is formed with the mruf ending which shows location, place or elapsed time. It answers questions: where, in what, and in how much time. The names of people or animals are not used in prepositional case. These are expressed through the genitive case and with the help of the word unit (in). For example: Upujhubg, bu whom horsoft quegnes: (I saw a sense of humor in Ara.)

COMPETENCY 3: To ask about host/counterpart family

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

PCV: Ձեր մայրը աշխատում ՞ է։

HFM: Ո՜չ, մայրս տնային տնտեսուհի է,

բայց նա միշտ զբաղված է։

PCV: Որտե՞ղ է նա ապրում։

нғм: Մենք ապրում ենք միասին։

VOCABULARY:

δbp your

ரிய அரு (the) mother

աշխատում work (does)

ns no

տևային տնտեսուհի housewife

pulg but

Jhou always

q<del>p</del>uηψωσ busy

npunbn where

lui she, he

uupnid live

ប្រជុំព្រ we

միասին together

## ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

wuntph bachelor

யறுh widow

ամուսին, մարդ husband

կին woman, wife

pnujp sister

եղբայր brother

պապիկ grandfather

տատիկ grandmother

hujp father

սկեսրայր father-in-law

uhunun mother-in-law (husband's mother)

qnpwly mother-in-law (wife's mother)

gunh uncle (mother's brother)

hoptopujo uncle (father's brother)

մորաքույր aunt (mother's sister)

hnpupmup aunt (father's sister)

փឋយឃ son-in-law

hшpu bride; daughter-in-law

խորթ մայր step mother

խորթ հայր step father

կնքահայր godfather

uwuhh godchild

# GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word npunbn (where) is an interrogative pronoun, which does not have plural form. It uses the h declension.

Nominative npudn
Genitive npudnh
Dative npudnh
Accusative npudn
Elative npudnhg
Instrumental npudnnu
Prepositional npudnnu

Adverbs define or modify the place, time, manner, measure and quantity of the verb. The word **Jhuuhu** is an adverbial modifier of manner. Other adverbial modifiers of manner are:

արագ fast
դանդաղ slowly
իսկույն at once; immediately
հանկարց suddenly
շարունակ continuously
հիմնովին fundamentally

pulyupup bravely

COMPETENCY 4: To express gratitude

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: PCV & HFM

HFM: Համեցեք սեղակի մոտ։

PCV: Գեղեցիկ սեղան է։

HFM: Շկորհակալություն։

PCV: Այս բոլորը դու՞ք եք պատրաստել։

HFM: Այո, իհարկե։

(Later, as you take your leave.)

PCV: Շնորհակալություն ջերմ ընդունելության /

իյուրասիրության համար։

HFM: ኮኒካրեմ:

VOCABULARY:

hudbgbp welcome

սեղանի table

บำหา near, close

ինչ how

qbnbghy nice

шju this(these)

בחרותם all

щширшии prepared

իհարկե

of course

հրուն վու հուրակար հուր

thank you

**Տ**բևղ

warm

ընդունելություն

welcome/ reception

րրավերք

invitation

իյուրասիրություն

hospitality / reception

րաղար

for

չարժե

not at all (it's not worth it)

# ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

ubphghp - excuse me

ներեցեք անհանգստության համար - sorry to trouble you

hnuuud nnun nhu jhn - I hope you don't mind

hudnigend - with pleasure

համաձայն եմ - I agree

ես չեմ կարող - I can't

bppbp - never

կարելի՞ է ներս գալ - may I come in?

uumbghp, hunnbu - please, have a seat

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

The word hymnmuhnmup mulis a generic word, which usually implies a reception at which food is served. It could be dinner supper or a picnic; at home or at a restaurant.

There are two kinds of adjectives - qualitative and correlative. The qualitative adjectives have three degrees of comparison: Positive, comparative and superlative. The words qualitative adjectives in the positive degree of comparison. The comparative is formed by the addition of the word with (more) to the adjective and the superlative is formed with the word withus (most), or the suffix wantju.

Comparative: within about the

·Ц

prettier, more beautiful

warmer

Superlative: withw qtntght

գեղեցկագույն

most beautiful,

prettiest

ուղբլու 5գևղ

ավելի ջեմ

warmest

## **PROVERB**

Քաղցր լեզուն օձն իր բնից կհանի։

You can catch more flies with honey than vinegar.

# COMMUNICATIONS

## CULTURE NOTE

# COMPETENCIES

- 1. To order a long distance phone call
- 2. To get one's party on the line
- 3. To leave a message and hang up politely

;; ...

## The Telephone

Long-distance calls within Armenia and most major cities within the CIS can be made on a home telephone, or from post offices. If a particular town does not have an assigned code, or the local phone system does not allow direct dialing, one can dial 07 for the log distance operator and order a phone call.

Calls to foreign countries must be ordered through the international operator by dialing 05. It is a good idea to order your call in the morning (for a specific day and time) a couple of days in advance. Connections are usually made within the ordered hour, but may not materialize at all, too. "No line."

Incidentally, "I have ordered a call to America for (blank) hour and have to be at home.", is a good excuse to get out of a party that has dragged on for too long.

COMPETENCY 1: To order a long distance phone call

SITUATION: Home or hotel

ROLES: PCV & long distance telephone operator

PCV: Բարև ձեզ։ Զերո յո՞թն է։ Ամերիկա պատվեր կընդունե՞ք։ Համարն է՛ (202) 123-4567։

0: Հիմա բոլոր գծերը զբաղված են։ Կարող եք խոսել վեց ժամից հետո։ Ջեր պատվերը ընդունված է։

PCV: Լավ։ Շնորհակալ եմ։

## VOCABULARY:

puph hello

punmubp admit, accept

wwwdp order

huufuput the number is

բոլոր all

qdbpp lines

qrunquo busy

thin can

խոսել speak

dig duiling him after 6 hours

լшվ good, OK

Tiple 4

չնորակալ **բ**մ

thank you

ճախմողովոց

accepted

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The verb numerical (to accept or to admit) is used in this dialog in two conjugations. In the first case ununnulum (will you accept or you will accept) is used in the future tense of the conjectural mood, second person, plural.

ես կընդունեմ Մենք կընդունենք դու կընդունես դուք կընդունեք նա կընդունի նրանք կընդունեն

In the second case, this verb is used as an effective impersonal verb, third person, singular. Together with the auxiliary verb  $\xi$  (is) it expresses the present tense.

ընդունված մենը ընդունված bи щ gub ճախմառըմց դու ընդունված bu nnu<u>n</u> βĎ ընդունված иш արմադմոց անագմ են <u></u>

The word qrundud bu is used in the same way, but in the third person, plural form.

COMPETENCY 2: To get one's party on the line

SITUATION: Hotel

ROLES: PCV & relative of the friend

R: Um:

PCV: Ample 2bq, um 56-34-12 hundungli h:

R: U.jn:

PCV: Պարոն Հակոբյանին կարելի՞ է։

R: bu sta Luncy by:

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս կարող եմ Ձեզ տեսնել։ Ես Միացյալ Նահանգներից

եմ և Մերիից լուր եմ բերել։

## **VOCABULARY:**

Um yes

Luncil bil I hear you

wju this

hudupu (the) number

upupmu mister

لاسلام (to) Hakopian (last name)

ψωρυζή ξ may (I); Is it possible, could it be

husubu how

wantal see

Միացյալ United

նահանգներ

States

լուր

massage

երևրՐ

to bring

### GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The unhuluquaphy (from the States), Uhphy (from Mary) are proper nouns in elative case. The elative case answers the questions from whom/what or from where or since when. It is formed by the addition of the ending by.

Zulmpjulhu is a proper noun in the dative case. The dative case provides answers to the questions to whom, to what, for what, when and where.

COMPETENCY 3: To leave a message and hang up politely

SITUATION: Home

ROLES: PCV & relative of the friend

PCV: Բարև Ձեզ։ Կարո՞ղ եմ խոսել պարոն Սարգսյանի հետ։

C: Նա տանը չէ։ Գնացել է Մևան։ Կվերադառնա վաղը։

PCV: Խնդրում եմ հայտնեք նրան, որ մեր ժողովը տեղի կունենա ուրբաթ օրը , ամսի տասին, ժամը մեկին։

R: Անպայման կհաղորդեմ։

PCV: Շնորհակալություն։

# VOCABULARY:

tupped by can I; I can

hmuby to speak

պարոն (<sup>Պ</sup>ր.)

Սարգսյան Sarkissian (last name)

quught went

Uluulu Sevan (lake)

կվերադառնա (will) return

վաղը tomorrow

hujnubp tell him

np that

dηηπվը meeting

տեղի կունենա

will take place

ամսի տասին

on the 10-th of the month

սկսել ու է

start

գաղը

(the) hour

մ**եկի**ն -

(at) one

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the days of the week or the names of the month are not capitalized. The week <code>2wpwp</code> means both week & Saturday.

Aupmn bu literally means I can, or can I?, when used with a question mark. However, as in English, it is often used to express the question may I. The proper expression for this question (may I?) is μμηθημά ξ.

### PROVERB

Ուրիշի տակ փոս փորողը ինքը մեջը կնկնի։

Hoisted on your own petard.

# FOOD

# CULTURAL NOTE

# COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To order food at a restaurant
- 2. To ask for identity of food items
- 3. To express food preferences

#### Food

In current times, the population mostly relies on the farmers' markets for most grocery items as the state owned stores are generally empty. When there are vegetables or fruit in the stores, during the summer months, people buy in large quantities to can or make preserves for the winter. The prices at the farmers' markets are usually 3-5 times higher during the winter months.

There are many family operated restaurants and street-side cafes in Yerevan, offering "home-made" dishes at prices comparable to state-owned restaurants. They differ only in decor and size. Since they are run by their operators for their own profit. Thus, when the state fails to supply the restaurant with food items, the management supples them from private market sources.

In restaurants the waiter may not always bring the bill. Instead, he/she may simply state the amount owed. A ten percent tip is usually expected..

COMPETENCY 1: To order food at a restaurant

SITUATION: Restaurant

ROLES: PCV & Waiter

PCV: Ի՞նչ կառաջարկեք ուտելու։

W: Այսօր մենք ունենք սիգ և խշխան ձուկ, տապակած հավ

ու խորոված ։

PCV: Խնդրեմ բերեք իշխան ձուկը տապակած կարտոֆիլով։

w: Ի՞նչ կխմեք։

PCV: Գինի: Իսկ վերջում պաղպաղակ և սուրծ:

# VOCABULARY:

unugunldi to offer

шлиор today

ប្រជុំ we

nubling have

uha "sig" fish

hylvul trout

muuquuluuð fried

huid chicken

խորոված shish kabob

phphp bring

կիմնք will (you) drink

and fish

կարտոֆիլ potato

qhuh wine

գարեջուր beer

unund coffee

պաղպաղակ ice cream

#### GRANMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The humugunhun and hubun verbs are conjugated in the conjectoral mood, future tense, second person plural.

In the second sentence the coordinative members upq and populu, hull and purpoduo are connected by conjunctions L and m. (both mean and).

When it is necessary to use the conjunctions m or L (and) more than once in the same sentence, both forms are used alternately to avoid repetition.

COMPETENCY 2: To ask for & identify food items.

SITUATION: Birthday party

ROLES: PCV & Host

PCV: Uju hu 1 h:

H։ Սունկով հա<mark>ճարի փլավ է։ Փորձեք։</mark>

PCV: huly um hous to

H: Բադրջանի խավիար է:

PCV: Twu hudty t:

## **VOCABULARY:**

փլավ pilaf

uju, uu this

hшбшр rye

until mushroom

բադրջան eggplant

փորձեք try

zwwn hwdbn t it is very tasty

խավյար caviar

# ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

viug hot

umun cold

լավ եփած well done

2ωտ Է αψωδ it's over cooked

hmult raw/underdone

nunu t it's bitter

ppnut it's sour

Wom. t it's spicy (hot)

uηἡ t it's salty

whimpoul includ I have no appetite

undud std I am not hungry

տավարի միս beef

hnpph Jhu veal

ոչխարի միս lamb

bungh uhu pork

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the subject and the predicate may be expressed through a noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral or an impersonal verb. The words \(\psi\_{\text{UU}}\mu\) and \(\psi\_{\text{UU}}\mu\) in the second and fourth sentences, respectively, are compound predicates. Compound predicates are formed by the noun (\(\psi\_{\text{UU}}\mu\), \(\psi\_{\text{UU}}\mu\)) and the auxiliary verb (\(\frac{\text{t}}{\text{t}}\)).

In the last sentence the compound predicate is formed by the adjective  $hu \int h \eta$  (tasty) and the auxiliary verb  $\xi$  (is).

The subject and the predicate agree by person and number (plural or singular). hmpbb is a sentence without a subject. The

predicate, a verb in this case, shows that the subject is in second person plural.

COMPETENCY 3: To express food preferences

(likes/dislikes)

SITUATION:

Restaurant

ROLES:

P(" & Waiter

W: Ին՞չ կցանկանայիք ուտել։

PCV: Որևէ ազգային կերակուր։

W: Կարծում եմ քյուֆթան Ձեզ դուր կգա։

PCV: Ոչ քյուփթան արդեն փորձել եմ։

VOCABULARY:

կցանկանայիք

would you like

ուտեղ

to eat

որևէ

something

ազգային

national

կերակուր

meal

րդ Նուծում եմ

(I) think

நியாதித்ய

kyufta (meat dish)

արդեն փորձել եմ

I have already tried

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

шщпгр

soup

Juny

(with) meat

nnup low it will be liked

į wų good

wmb hot

thumphe the dearest in the lead

δω<sub>2</sub> dinner

լավն էր was good

įξ\* isn't it

կերա I ate

phphp bring

huzhun the bill

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The expression tuponed but signifies "It is my opinion" or "I think..." as in "I think it is going to rain". The proper word to describe the action of thinking as in "I think, therefore I am." is fundoby (to think).

կարծել, կարծում եմ to think/have an opinion; I think

ψωηδή**g** an opinion

գիտենալ, (ես) գիտեմ to know; I know

մտածել, մտածում եմ to think; I am thinking

## PROVERB

Գնա մեռի, արի սիրեմ։

You will be appreciated when it's too late.

Literally: First you go die, then come back and then I'll love you. Often said in regards to people (artists, writers, etc.) who were not appreciated during their lifetime.

# TRANSPORTATION

# CULTURAL NOTE

# COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To locate means of transportation
- 2. To ask for destination and distance of travel
- 3. To purchase tickets
- 4. To hire a taxi/private car and negotiate the fare

## Transportation

There are five kinds of public transportation: buses, trolleys, trams, metro and taxis. Due to fuel and electricity shortages, most or all of these modes of transportation may be affected to various degrees. Outside the capital, only bus and taxi services may be available, if at all.

In addition, many private car owners (depending on fuel availability) provide "taxi" services for a nominal fee. One needs only to raise his/her arm at the curb-side, in the manner of hailing a taxi, to stop a private car.

Trips within the city seem to have more or less established rates. It would be wise to find out from a local friend what the current rate is for trips in the city or to various sites on the outskirts, like the airport. If the driver agrees to take you to your destination, usually there is no need to bargain over the fare, just pay the accepted amount at the end.

There are also buses operating between many cities and towns, as well as taxis, which specialize on such long-distance trips. These can be rented at the inter-city bus station. The fare for a trip to another town should be negotiated in advance.

COMPETENCY 1: To locate means of transportation

SITUATION: In the street

ROLES: PCV & Passenger

PCV: Որտե՞ղ է Գառնիի ավտոբուսի կայանը։

P: Աբով յանի պուրակում:

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս գնամ այնտեղ։

P: Մետրոյով գնացեք մինչև Երիտասարդական կայան։

## **VOCABULARY:**

npub<sup>a</sup>n where

Aunuh Garni

udunphru bus

hujuh station

Աբովյանի պուրակ Abovian's square

huyuku quuu how should I go there

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word unrpuly has two meanings: city square (like Dupont Circle in Washington DC) and forest grove.

In Armenian the nouns have seven cases and eight declensions (please see introduction). The noun declensions are determined by the construction of the noun in genitive case, singular form. Sunlyh, wyunpnuh, Upnyjwuh are nouns in the genitive case. They take the h declension.

պուրակում - prepositional case, h declension մետրոյով - elative case h declension կայանը - accusative case h declension COMPRTENCY 2: To ask for destination and distance of

travel.

SITUATION: Bus Station

ROLES: PCV & Ticket salesman

PCV: Էջմիածինը Երևանից ինչքա՞ն է հեռու։

TS: Երեսուն կիլոմետր է։

PCV: Ինչքա՞ն ժամանակում կհասնեմ։

TS: Մոտավորապես կես ժամում։

PCV: Ե՞րբ է վերադառնում վերջին ավտոբուսը։

TS: Երեկոյան ժամը տասին։

#### **VOCABULARY:**

եջմիածին Ejemiatzin (city)

bphuh Yerevan (capital of Armenia)

កំប្បខ្មាយ how

hbnm. far

hphuncu thirty

կիլ ոմետր kilometer

dwdwlwlmrd time

thurshif (I) will get

ป*า*ท<del>นนปุกานนุนัน</del> about

ybu half

לקף when

վերադառնում

leave

վերջի

last

шปุงการกเนก

bus

երեկոյան

evening

տասին

at ten

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The adverbial modifiers of place provide the answer to questions: Where, where to, where from, by what route? In the first sentence, bplumly is an adverbial modifiers of place for the predicate humm t (far).

Adverbial modifiers of measure answer to questions: How much, how many, by how much. In the third sentence, dudululmed is an adverbial modifier of measure. Adverbial modifiers of time answer to questions: When, since when, until when. In the sixth sentence, bpble and dude nauh are adverbial modifiers of time.

COMPETENCY 3: To purchase tickets

SITUATION:

Train station

ROLES:

PCV & Cashier

PCV: Ին՞չ արժե Երևան-Թբիլիսի գնացքի տոմսը։

C: Երեք հարյուր ռուբլի։

PCV: Իսկ իև՞չ կարժենա երկկողմանի տոմսը։

C: Հինգ հարյուր հիսուն ռուբլի։ Քանի՞ տոմս եք ուզում։

PCV: խնդրում եմ տվեք մեկ տոմս։

C: Ստացեք Ձեր մանրը։

## VOCABULARY:

wpdb costs

Philisi (city)

quugg train

wnfu ticket

bpbunch thirty

ռուբլի rubles

մի կողմը one way

thundaim will cost

երկկողմանի (round trip) two sided

bpbunchhliq thirty five

pulh how many

กเจกเป

want

տվեք

(you) give

մեկ

one

ոտոնբե

get, receive

մանրը

change

# GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

how much/how many...

ինչքան, որքան

how much

քանի, քանի հատ

how many

рши

each

ինչքա՞ն ժամանակ ունեք

how much time do you have?

քարի, տանքիար բո

how old are you?

ինչքա՞ն միս գնեմ

how much meat should I buy?

քանի՞ կիլոգրամ միս գնեմ

how many kilograms of meat should I

buy?

COMPRTENCY 4: To hire a taxi/private car.

SITUATION: Street

ROLES: PCV & Taxi driver

TD: ՈՒ՞ր եք գնում։

PCV: Կենտրոնական փակ շուկա։

TD: Քսանհինգ ռուբլիով կտանեմ։

PCV: Շատ լավ։

# VOCABULARY:

mun where?

qumul (are) going

կենտրոնական central

thulf closed, shut

2mlyu market

gumulhhiq twenty five

միայն only

unulbu will take

լավ OK, good

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The first sentence has no subject. From the predicate (verb), which is in second person plural (qumul hp) it is clear that the subject is the pronoun nmup (you).

The second sentence is an impersonal sentence.

# PROVERB

Երես տվինք, աստառ առավ։

If you give them an inch, they will take a mile.

# Topic 7

# DIRECTIONS

# CULTURE NOTE

# COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To ask for and give location of buildings
- 2. To ask for and give directions to a place

#### On the street

In Armenia addresses are given in the following order: Street name - building number - entrance number (if appropriate) - apartment number.

The entrances to the buildings and the staircases are often dark and dirty. It would be a good idea to carry a pocket flashlight.

Crossing a street can be a dangerous affair. There seems to be an understanding between the drivers and pedestrians - the drivers will charge right on and the pedestrians will dodge the cars. Usually, the drivers will not slow down, or alter their directions as to not "confuse" the pedestrians, who seem to have a well developed skill of matching the speed of approaching cars.

One more word of caution, it's best to take care of your bathroom needs before leaving home and to carry an emergency supply of toilet paper. The restrooms in office buildings, restaurants and other public places are dirty, lack basic amenities, and are scarce.

COMPETENCY 1: To ask for and give location of building.

SITUATION: Street.

ROLES: RCV & Passenger.

PCV Ներեցեք, կաարող եք ասել որտե՞ղ է գտնվում Միացյալ
Նահանգների դեսպանատունը։

P1: Ճիշտը չգիտեմ:

P2 : Դեսպանատունը "Հրազդան,, հյուրանոցի շենքում է :

PCV: Ոտքով ինչպե՞ս գնամ այնտեղ։

P2: Ոտքով չեք կարող գնալ, ջատ հեռու է։ Ես կարող եմ՝ Ձեզ տանել։

## VOCABULARY:

Ubpbgbg excuse me

tuinnin to can you?

uubl to say

quiliqued located

United States

n buuquu luun nu lu embassy

**ξμά ήπλυ**ω (λοπ) cau,t

hbrine far

Հրազդան Hrazdan

hjncpuling hotel

Topic 7

**Տ**բր**ե**սող

building

րտքով

on foot

տանել

to carry, to take someone/something

somewhere

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Und and would are irregular verbs, used in the infinitive form.

Example:

Usb (to say) in the past perfect conjugates as follows:

ந்ப யப்யதி

մենք ասացինք

դու ասացիր

դուք ասացիք

նա ասաց

նիջասա գմաղմ

COMPETENCY 2: To ask for and give directions to a place

SITUATION: Street

ROLES: PCV & Passenger

PCV: Ասացեք խնդրեմ, ինչպե՞ս գնամ մոտակա փոստը։

P: Գնացեք դեպի ձախ այս փողոցով մինչև առաջին

Լուսանշանը, հետո աջ դարձեք։ Հարյուր հիսուն մետրի վրա

կտեսնեք "Նաիրի,, կինոթատրոնի շենքը, որի դիմաց

գտնվում է փոստը։

PCV: Շատ շնորհակալ եմ։

## VOCABULARY:

**บำหนนใน** nearest

thrum post office

sulv left

ш**2** right

ψηηηςh (of the) street

Thush until

intumuzmu traffic light

դարձեք turn

υμορ meter

կինոթատրոն movie theater

Tupic 7

Տբրե

building

դիմաց

in front

#### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Πρωμ<sup>\*</sup>η է Մուտ**բ**ը (ելբը) Where is the entrance (exit)?

Ո՞ր կողմ պետը է գնանը: Which way do we go?

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian prepositions differ from nouns and other parts of speech (which show place, time, form, measure, etc.) in two ways. First, prepositions do not decline. Second, they do not take an article.

Մոտակա, ձախ, աջ, դիմաց are prepositions of place/location.

#### PROVERB

Տաշված քարը գետնին չի մնա։

The polished stone will not remain unused.

# Topic 8

# SHOPPING

# CULTURAL NOTE

# COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To ask for sources/vendors of particular items
- 2. To ask for items, prices and quantities
- 3. To shop at the farmers' market or at street vendors

## Shopping

Food stores are often specialized - dairy products in dairy stores (hup humup hpphph humunp), bread in bread stores (hugh humump), etc. The so-called "gastronom" (Jphpujhh humunp) combine the functions of several specialized stores.

There are also state-owned department stores which are now called "oonivermag" (hulpuluulump) at various states of emptiness.

The availability and variety of the various goods and food items tends to drop dramatically as one travels away from the capital.

COMPETENCY 1: To ask for sources/vendors of

particular items.

SITUATION:

Host family.

ROLES:

PCV & Host family members.

PCV: Որտեղի՞ց կարելի է գևել հաց։

нғм։ Սովորաբար, այս ժամին խանութներում հաց չի լինում,

բայց շուկայից կարող եք լավաշ առնել։

PCV: Nhphe half funna an enchange and:

HFM: Uhng ni puli supin bli:

VOCABULARY:

undnpwpwp usually

գևել to buy/purchase

hug bread

ժամին (at) hour

humunipubnic in stores

in there is not (present continuos)

լավաշ lavash (Armenian bread)

unlike to buy

nuply else

միրգ fruit

բանջայնդնն vegetables

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the negative takes a different form depending whether the verb is used with or without an auxiliary verb. If the verb is compound (used with an auxiliary verb):

- A) The auxiliary verb is moved to the front of the verb and
- B) Takes the negative particle ¿.

For example: qunty by - I am going

¿by qunty - I am not going

If the auxiliary verb is t (present tense, third person, singular):

- A) It changes into h; B) it is moved to the front of the verb;
- C) Takes the negative particle ¿.

Example: Lhunuft - shiphunuf (from the dialog)

If the verb is not a compound verb (is used without an auxiliary verb), the negative particle ¿ appears in front of the verb, or in front of the modal verb (whung tor whuh).

Example: quugh - I went
¿quugh - I did not go

ես պիտի գևամ - I am going to go.

bu suhuh quud - I am not going to go.

COMPRTENCY 2: To ask for items, prices and quantities

SITUATION: Store.

ROLES: PCV & Salesman

PCV: Anilywbbp nibb p:

S: Ի՞նչ չափսի եք ուզում։

PCV : Քառասուներկու չափսի ոտքի համար:

S: Խնդրեմ, կարձերը արժեն քսանհինգ ռուբլի, երկարները

երեսուն։

PCV: Տվեք երկու զույգ, երկարներից։

#### VOCABULARY:

գուլպաներ socks

nເພື່ນ (you) have

չափսի size

ทนฤทเป want

nungh foot

hudup for

կարճերը (the) short ones

եկարները (the) long ones

wpdb costs

ហៀងp (you) give

Topic 3

qnujq

pair

գույնի

(of) color

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS:

The word hudup has two meanings - "for" (as in hugh hudupfor what?) and "number" (as in hudup hhuq-number five).

The word guth means measure. The same word with an "u" guthu means size.

The plural is formed by adding the ending by to the single syllable words and uby to the multisylable ones.

գուլպա - գուլպաներ, բառ - բառեր

There are some exceptions to this rule.

For example: մարդ - մարդիք man - men

կին - կանայք woman - women

COMPETENCY 3: To shop at the farmer's market.

ROLES:

PCV & Vendor.

PCV: Ի՞նչ արժե խնձորը։

V: կիլոն երեսունհինգ ռուբլի։

PCV: bpbunclind lunu p:

V: Եթե շատ վերցնեք, կտամ։

PCV: Լավ, տվեք երեք կիլոգրամ:

# VOCABULARY:

undi costs

խնձոր apple

կիլո, կիլոգրամ kilogram

bybunulnd thirty

thing (You will) give

dinguing you take

bpb if

ប្រាយបី (I will) give

ហៀងថ្ន (you) give

to home I will give

ηπι ψωψυ you will give

նա կտա he, she will give

July humin we will give

դուք կտաք

you will give

նրանք կտան

they will give

# GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word undup (in the dialog) is an irregular verb. (For more on irregular verbs see topic 7-1). It is in the imperative mood, second person, plural.

Infinitive - տալ to give
Subjective - տվող giver
Effective - տված given
Adverbial - տալիս giving

Imperfective - n/a

pluperfect - will gave

Futurective - www. (will) give

Negative - www give

## PROVERB

Երկաթը տաք-տաք են ծեծում։

Strike while the iron is hot.

# Topic 9

# SOCIAL SITUATION

#### CULTURE NOTE

## COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To greet informally and make customary inquiries
- 2. To offer and accept food and drink
- 3. To invite and respond to invitations
- 4. To give and respond to compliments

#### Social Situations

Armenians love to tell jokes and appreciate people with a sense of humor. Humor has often been the only means of expressing their protest, or coping with especially difficult times. As everywhere, much humor is an expression of individual or local views and attitudes and may not be understood by an outsider. A wide variety of jokes concern the idiosyncrasies of the Soviet regime or the regional politics. Once you understand the basic forces of local and regional politics and history, you will appreciate many of the jokes.

It goes without saying that the current virtual state of war with Azerbaijan is on everyone's mind and takes paramount importance, though your friends may not wish to discuss it. The current political situation - international, regional or local - and its relevance to Armenia may also be of utmost importance.

When a couple or a group goes out to a restaurant or cafe, the male members of the party do the ordering and pouring the drinks. A male member will also pay the bill, often away from the table. "Going Dutch" is not customary, unless it is a prearranged party for a large group. In such cases, the money will be collected in advance or afterwards. It is considered bad manners to start throwing money on the table from all sides or to break into calculations of who owes what. Usually everyone tries to pay for the group at a restaurant, for the taxi fare, or for the tickets at the movies. Usually, the quickest one wins. Buying only your own ticket at the movies or on the bus will make you an object of curiosity, as will always allowing others to do the paying.

COMPETENCY 1: To greet informally and make customary

inquiries.

SITUATION:

Conference.

ROLES:

PCV & Coworker.

PCV: Fupli:

C: Բարի օր։ Ինչպե՞ս են դասերդ։

PCV: Lud են։ Շնորհակալություն։

C: Հարմարվեցի՞ր կյանքի պայմաններին։

PCV: Կամաց-կամաց հարմարվում եմ։

# **VOCABULARY:**

րունուրդ բեր 🗗

did you adapt

կյանքի

(of) life

պալմաններին

(to) conditions

կամաց

slow, slowly

## ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS:

Ես նրան լավ գիտեմ

I know him very well

Ես նրան երբեք չեմ տեսել

I never seen him

Ես նրան չեմ ճանաչում

I don't know him

շրություն օժրություն բաղարակակում

Thanks for help

Tiple 3

Շնորհակալություն հրավերքի համար

րարծում <mark>եմ դուք դեմ չեք</mark>

Thanks for invitation

I hope you don't mind

## GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The indicative mood is the most versatile mood. It describes actions which have happened, are in progress at the present time, or will happen at some future time.

In this dialog the verb hundudbgh (did you) adopt) is in the indicative mood.

COMPETENCY 2: To offer and accept food and drink

SITUATION: Reception

ROLES: PCV & C

C: Որև**է բան չե՞ք խ**մի։

PCV: Uning, bp b yupbih t:

C: Իսկ ի՞նչ կուտեք։

PCV: Ոչինչ, ես ընթրեցի մեկ ժամ առաջ։

## **VOCABULARY:**

rwu something

կխմեք (will) drink

unipă coffee

hus until you eat

կարելի է if possible

nghus nothing

# GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word pull (thing) is used in many expressions:

մեծ բան - big deal

pullby of hlumph - don't make up things

Abruphy pul ih quihu - he/she can't do anything right

Would you ... / I would...

All four sentences below say the same thing: Would you like something to drink?

Πρև Է բա ὑ չ ὑ ἡ p խ ὑ ἡ - literally - Wouldn't you drink something?

Negative conjugation of the conjectural mood, <u>future tense</u>, second person, plural.

Nput pull this pull - literally - Wouldn't you have drank something? Negative conjugation of the conjectural mood, past tense, second person, plural.

Որևէ բան կխմե՞ք - literally - Would you drink something? Positive conjugation of the number one sentence.

Apht pull you have drank something? Positive: Conjugation of the number two sentence.

# Conjectural mood, negative conjugation

#### Future tense:

չբս խմի	I won't drink	չբ <b>րե</b>	we won't drink
չես խմի	you won't drink	չեք խմի	you won't drink
չի խմի	he/she won't drink	չեն խմի	they won't drink

#### Past tense:

չէի խմի	I wouldn't have drunk
չէիր խմի	you wouldn't have drunk
չէր խմի	he/she wouldn't have drunk

չէին խմի we wouldn't have drunk չէին խմի you wouldn't have drunk they wouldn't have drunk

# Conjectural mood, positive conjugation

Future tense: Will drink

կիմեմ I will drink կիմենք We will drink կիմես You will drink կիմեք You will drink կիմի He/she will drink կիմեն They will drink

Past tense: Would have drunk

կխմեի I would have drunk կխմեինք We would have drunk
կխմեիր You would have drunk
կիմեր He/she would have drunk
կիմեր They would have
drunk

COMPETENCY 3: To invite and, respond to invitations.

SITUATION: Reception

ROLES: PCV & Friend

F: Չե՞ս գա վաղը գնանք օպերա ,,Սպարտակ,, բալետը նայել ու։

PCV: ՀաՃույքով կգամ, շենքն էլ չեմ տեսել։ Ասում են շատ գեղեցիկ է։

F: Երեկոլյան ժամը վեցին պատրաստ եղիր, կգանք քեզ
կվերցնենք։
Ներկայացումից հետո էլ կմտնենք մեր տուն։

## VOCABULARY:

¿bu qui isn't

Uպարտակ Spartacus

pulbn ballet

to see

hundrigend with pleasure

щширшии ready

պատրաստ եղիր be ready

Lyming (we will) come

hypothing (we will) take

ghq hilpguhup we'll pick you up

ներկայացում

performance

քմոնենք

we'll go by our house

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULAKY EXPLANATION:

չեմ, չես

I am not, you are not

բո չբղ ժու

I will not come

yur Spin din

you will not come

նա չի գա

he, she will not come

մենը չենը գա

we will not come

սուճ չբն ժա

you will not come

աթ մեն գմաղմ

you will not come

The Armenian language has two forms of conjugations - b and w-based on the verb ending in the infinitive form. The verbs, which end on by in the infinitive form, get the b conjugation. For example, apply (to write) or the word but (to drink) in the previous competency. Those verbs which and on we in the infinitive form, get the w conjugation. For example, hnume (to hope), the previous competency and and conjugation. In either case, whether the ending is by or we, during conjugation, the letter p is dropped.

For example: qui - qui - ¿bu qui

Topic 9

COMPETENCY 4: To give and respond to compliments.

SITUATION: Theater.

ROLES: PCV & Co-worker.

C: Զարմանալի է, հայերենդ շատ լավացել է։

PCV: Շնորհակալություն, բայց դուք չափազանցնում եք։

C: Անկեղծ եմ ասում։ Հայերենը դժվար լեզու է։ Դու էլ ջատ լավ ես խոսում։

#### VOCABULARY:

զարմանալի remarkable

hwybpbun (your) Armenian

լավացել է has improved

պատահի happen

uliphid to be honest

η**ժվ**ար difficult

Lpdnr language

າການການ speak

¿whwqwugunu bu you are exaggerating.

## ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS:

This saw in the same of the sa

This whom his duffman for the Anna Market Commendable

Ինչլավ միտք է What a good idea

Ձեր տեսքը այսօր հիանալի է You look great today

This year considerate of you

hhuuuuh t it's wonderful

wuηθρ good for you/ well done

լավ է ասված well put

#### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The present/past imperfective (progressive) form.

The imperfect impersonal verb indicates action in progress. It always takes the ending mudduring conjugation, irrespective of the impersonal verb ending. Thus, the imperfective form of the impersonal verb constitutes an exception to the rule described in Competency 3 of this topic.

Example: undnphi - undnphid - to study - studying կարդալ - կարդում - to read - reading

AS all impersonal verbs, the imperfect impersonal verbs need an auxiliary verb to become personal verbs.

For example: ¿whwqwbgbmb - exaggerating

wuntu saying browned speaking

In the dialog these imperfective verbs take the auxiliary verbs  $t_{\underline{p}}$ ,  $t_{\underline{q}}$  and  $t_{\underline{q}}$ , respectively, and assume the personal form in the present tense.

Copic 9

Exceptions: The verbs quil (to come), lul (to cry), uul (to give) do not take the uul ending.

# PROVERB

Ինչ որ ցանես այն էլ կինձես։

As you sow, so shall you reap. He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

# Topic 10

# AT THE WORKPLACE

## CULTURAL NOTE

# COMPETENCIES:

929

- 1. To describe ones profession/function
- 2. To describe ones work/project
- 3. To inquire/report work progress
- 4. To converse socially with coworkers

#### At the workplace

The attitude towards work varies greatly, from total apathy and disinterest to total dedication and creative hard work. It seems everything is directly related to the individual's interest in the results of his/her labor. Working for the good of the society has long lost its relevancy to the individual, if it ever existed.

What may be a worthwhile activity for one individual working for a private enterprise could be at best a nuisance to be avoided at any cost for another, working without an incentive at a state-owned factory. One needs only to compare the salespeople at the state-owned stores and the multitude of vendors on street corners.

Keeping this simple rule of capitalism in mind will help you understand many expressions of seemingly unbelievably lax attitude towards work, and avoid many disappointments.

COMPETENCY 1: To describe ones profession/function

SITUATION: Office

ROLES: PIV & Co-worker

C: Ի՞նչ է ,,Խաղաղության կորպուսի,,

PCV: Խաղաղութ**յան կ**որպուսի անդամ ները կամավորներ են տնտեսական զարգացմանը:

C: Դուք աշխատավարձ ստանու՞մ եք։

PCV: Մենք ստանում ենք գրպանի ծախսի համար մի փոքր գումար։

## **VOCABULARY:**

խաղաղության peace

Unhanca corps

buurge group (corps)

կամավորներ volunteers

phulynep jneh population

เทโบเป็นแนนุปัน economical

աշխատավարձ salary

qηψωύἡ (of the) pocket

ծախսերի (of) expenses

գումար sum

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

### Noun declension

The declension of the noun is determined by the form of the noun in the genitive case. In the genitive case, nouns take one of the following endings - h, n, u, n, u, n, u, u, n, or change the last vowel into u or n. Based on these endings or changes, all seven cases are declined.

# Example: hdeclension:

աՏխահր	world (nominative)
աշխարհի	worlds (genitive)
աշխարհին	to the world (dative)
աՏխաևրն	the world (accusative)
աշխարհից	from the world (elative)
աՏխանրով	by the world (instrumental)
աՏխահրուղ	in the world (prepositional)

# wh declension:

զ ա <b>րգ</b> ացո <b>ւ</b> Մ	development
զարգացման	of development
զ ա <b>րգաց</b> մ ա ն	to development
զարգացում	development
d mbdmdurthd	from development
<u> จุ พฤติพฐการ ิกปุ</u>	by development
	no prepositional case

COMPETENCY 2: To describe ones work/project

SITUATION: Factory

ROLES: PCV & Coworker

C: Ե՞րբ եք ավարտելու նախապատրաստական աշխատանքները։

PCV: Հաջորդ տարվա հունիսին։

C: Դուք ի՞նչ եք անում։

PCV: Աշխատում եմ միջազգային կապերի հաստատման վրա։

## VOCABULARY:

ավարտելու finish

նախապատրաստական preparatory

աշխատանքները (the) work(s)

hnuhuhu in June

ulnul doing

միջազգային international

կապերի (of) ties

հաստատման վրա on establishment

hpp hp wdwpuhlm. when will you finish

#### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Սևտբ\_մ բե ուշիոռուու

Where do you work?

բո ուշխուռուղ բղ ժանցունուղ

I work in factory

Ես լրիվ հաստիքով եմ եմ աշխատում

I've got a full-time job.

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Futurective impersonal verb.

The futurective impersonal verb indicates action that has not yet started, but is in an executable state.

This type of verbs have bunt or wimtendings.

The futurective impersonal verbs are formed by adding the particle nuto the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: uninphglibe - uninphgliben.

b pr bp wdwpubln. - When are you going to finish?

COMPETENCY 3: To inquire/report work progress

SITUATION: Work

ROLES: PCV & Co-worker

PCV: Ներս եկեք և նստեք խնդրեմ:

C: Կնստեի, բայց ափսոս շատ ժամանակ չունեմ։

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս են գործերը։

C: Նախագիծը գրեթե ավարտվում է։ Ես սկսել եմ

հաշվետվությունը գրել։

PCV: Oqunip juli hupho nilbu:

C: Չեմ կարծում։ Շնորհակալություն։

### VOCABULARY:

ubpu inside

blp come

uunb<u>n</u> sit down

Yuundh, pung I would have staid (sat), but

шфипи pity

dundululy include I don't have time

annothing how are things

udupmdncft is ending

uhubi to start

հաշվետվություն report

չեղ իանջուղ

I don't think so

օնգության կարիք

need for help

կլինի

will be

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Հիմա ես աշխատանք չունեմ

I'm out of work now.

Ես աշխատանք եմ փնտրում

I'm looking for job.

Ես փորձ չունեմ

I'm out of practice.

Նա ծույլ է

He is lazy

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

There are four types "nuances" of sentence based on the tone or shade of the meaning: Narrative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

The narrative tone is the basic tone and is not expressed through any specific punctuation. This does not mean, however, that the narrative tone may not convey emotions or expressiveness. The fourth and fifth sentences of the dialog are in the narrative tone.

The interrogative tone is marked by an interrogative and is punctuated by the question mark (\*). The question mark is put on the last syllable of the interrogative pronoun (if one is present), or on the word which is logically stressed. For example, in the third sentence the question mark is on the interrogative pronoun. In the sixth, it is on the predicate (verb).

Imperative sentences may express an order, a call to do something, urging, direction, exaltation or request. The imperative sentence is punctuated by an accent, which is placed on the predicate. The first sentence is in the imperative tone.

Exclamatory sentences are punctuated by the exclamation mark, which is placed on the last syllable of the stressed word. The second sentence is an exclamatory sentence.

# Topic 10

COMPETENCY 4: To converse socially with co-workers.

SITUATION: Workplace.

ROLES: PCV & Co-worker.

PCV: Lnglibe bu, bu dippendiph:

C: Սպասիր իրար հետ գնանք։

PCV: Մուտքի մոտ քեզ կսպասեմ։

C: Շատ լավ։ Ճանապարհին կզրուցենը։ Նորություն ունեմ

ասել ու։

### VOCABULARY:

hnqubl to get tired

վերջացրեցի finished

սպասիր wait

hpшp hbun with each other, together

Unung entrance

ปกเท near

կսպասեմ (I will) wait

Ճանապարհին on the way

lyapmighing (we will talk)

นกุกเคา

#### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Եթե քո խորհրդի կարիքը զգամ, կդիմեմ

If I need your advice, I'll ask for it

Մի շտապեք։

Take your time.

Դեռ տասնիինգ րոպե ունենը (մեր տրամադրության տակ)։

We still have 15 minutes (in our disposal).

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

There are eight types of pronouns in Armenian: Personal, demonstrative, reflexive, interrogative, relative, definite, indefinite and negative.

The following are the pronouns used in this dialog:

bu (I) - personal, nominative case.

hpup (to each other) - reflective, does not have nominative and

prepositional cases, nor has the

singular form.

phq (to you) - personal, singular, the accusation case

of the nm (you) pronoun.

# PROVERB

Ջուրն ընկնողն անձրևից չի վախենա։

When in water, don't mind the rain.

When in you are in big trouble (or have major problem), minor problems don't matter.

# Topic 11

# MEDICAL

# CULTURE NOTE

# COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To respond to questions about illness
- 2. To purchase medicines
- 3. To report an emergency

### Medical

Of course, it is best not to get ill anywhere, but this seems to apply especially well to the former Soviet Republics. Should you "choose" to try the fate, it is best to be supplied with your own medications and even disposable syringes, as much as possible. Local pharmacies (ntmuummu) cannot be relied on for even the simplest medications or supplies.

If the services of a non-American doctor or dentist are required, it is best to find one who has a private practice and has developed a reputation among the local population. Even then, there are no guarantees of getting services even approximating Western standards, but at least they will be better than chancing at the local polyclinic or hospital. The bottom line is to be ready to pay for everything, even for items or services which are supposedly free.

The number for calling an ambulance is 03.

COMPETENCY 1: To respond to questions about illness

SITUATION: Doctor's office.

ROLES: PCV & Doctor.

D: Ի՞նչից եք գանգատվում։

PCV: Կոկորդս է ցավում և ուժեղ հազում եմ։ Նայև, ինչ-որ ուտում եմ հետ եմ տալիս։

D: Խնդրում եմ հանվեք մինչև գոտկատեղը։ Խորը ջնչեք, Ձեր թոքերը մաքուր են :

PCV: Ես նաև բարձր ջերմություն ունեմ։

D: Դուք ունեք գրիպի բոլոր նախանջանները։ Ես Ձեզ դեղատոմս կգրեմ։

### VOCABULARY:

hushig by quiuquunununu what are you complaining of

ψηψηρημ (my) throat

guidned t aches

hwqnrd bu I am coughing

hus-np whatever

numned bu I'm eating

have but unuffured in the sound in the sound

Topic 11

nιdbη strong

hwudug strip

qnunquundn (the) waist

hunding deeply

ວູ່ນໍາກັກ breath

paphp (the) lungs

բարձր high

ջերմություն fever

nulubu (I) have

4phu flu

նախանջաններ symptoms

η bη www undu prescription

lgpbu (I will) write

մաքուր են are clean

# ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

bu dwwwnnng bu I am not well/I am ill

This ability of the state of th

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

bush'g - Interogative pronoun, singular, elative case.

Ինչ-որ - A compound indefinite pronoun.

Compound pronouns consist of two pronouns or one pronoun and one other word.

Topic 11

COMPRTENCY 2: To purchase medicines.

SITUATION: Pharmacy.

ROLES: PCV & Pharmacist.

PCV: Ասացեք խնդրեմ, դեղերը ե՞րբ պատրաստ կլինեն։

P: Եկեք երկու ժամից։

PCV: Կարո՞ղ եմ ստանալ պատվիրված դեղերը։

P: Այո, պատրաստ են։ Այս դեղերը ընդունեք օրը երեք անգամ ուտել ուց առաջ։ Չմոռանաք ջատ հեղուկ խմել։

### VOCABULARY:

η bη bρρ the medications

щширшии ready

եկե**ջ** come

punnibp accept (in this case used as in ingest)

nunbung wnw2 before eating

wnwg before, forward

չմոռանաք don't forget

hannul liquid

խմել to drink

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Սա ցավը մեղմացնելու եամար է

This is to relieve the pain.

Ցավ և ա նցա՞վ

Has the pain gone?

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS:

### Demonstrative Pronoun:

There are form types of demonstrative pronouns. Those that:

1. Point to the object

uw - this

ηш - that

uu - he/she

2. Point out the quality of the object

այսպիսի

this kind

այդպիսի

that kind

Միևնույն

same

մյուս

other

шл

that

யுப

this

3. Point out the quantity of the object

யீயதுப்பு

this many

այդքան

that many

այսչափ

this much

այնչափ

that much

նույնչափ

same quantity

4. Point out the manner of the action

այսպես

in this manner

այդպես

in that manner

այնպես

in that manner over there

նույնպես

in same manner

այդտեղ over there, in that place այստեղ over here ujumեղ over there, in the other place

COMPETENCY 3: To report an emergency.

SITUATION: Host Family

ROLES: PCV, HFM & Emergency telephone operator.

PCV: Խնդրում եմ Շտապ օգնություն կանչեք։

HFM: Ի՞նչ է պատահել:

PCV: Luin bu gancu:

HFM: 03-և է (զրո երե՞քն է)։ Կանչ ընդունեք։

EO: Ասացեք ազգանունը, տարիքը, հասցեն և հիվանդության

նշանները։

нғм։ Պարոն Սմիթ, քառասուն տարեկան։ Մաշտոցի պողոտա

42 (քառասուներկու)։ Ստամոքսի ուժեղ ցավեր։

ΕΟ: Հինգ րոպեից մեքենան դիմավորեք։

### **VOCABULARY:**

2 muy oq linip jmli ambulance

կանչեր call

պատահել to happen

ψωίς order, call

punnubg (you) accept

ազգանունը (the) last name

wwphpp (the) age

upunh (of) heart

107

ուսուղսերի

(of) stomach

ուժեղ

strong

ցավեր

pains

Մաշտոցի

Mashtots

Դիղավորել

to meet

մի քանի

a few

யிம் நி

there

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Հիվանդանոցային բուժում

hospital treatment

Տնային բուժում

home remedy

Ես ինձ լավ եմ զգում

I am feeling good

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS:

There are two types of link-words, prepositions and post-positions. The words Uhugu and hunum are prepositions and post-positions, respectively.

# Other prepositions are:

առանց

- without

դեպի

- to, in the direction of

*பீய*முய்

- before

சம்பயர்

- despite

Some post-position:

hամար - for մասին - about միջև - between մոտ - near, at

# PROVERB

Դատարկ տակառը շատ ձայն է հանում։

The empty barrel (head) makes a lot of noise.

### APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

### TOPIC 1

# Competency 1: To great and be greated

PCV: Hello!

T: Hello, come in. Please take a seat.

PCV: Thank you.

# Competency 2: To introduce and identify oneself

T: I am Armen Ohanian. What is your name?

PCV: My name is John Evans.

T: Glad to meet you.

# Competency 3: To exchange pleasantries

PCV: Pleased to meet you. How are you?

T: Very well, thank you, and you?

PCV: I am fine.

# Competency 4: To take leave/gay good-bye

PCV: Good-bye.

T: So long, we'll meet tomorrow at nine.

PCV: Very well (OK).

#### TOPIC 2

# Competency 1: To follow classroom directions and to respond to directions and questions

T: Write these words in your notebooks.

PCV: How are these words written?

T: It is written with an "o".

T: Are you done?

PCV: Not yet.

# Competency 2: To express lack of understanding & to ask for clarification/repetition.

T: Open the 4th page of the book.

PCV: I didn't understand, please repeat again.

T: The fourth page.

PCV: Thank you.

# Competency 3: To ask for specific word or expression.

PCV: How do you say "congratulations"?

T: Congratulations or I congratulate you.

PCV: And how does one say "Happy Birthday"?

T: Happy Birthday!

### TOPIC 3

# Competency 1: To ask/ answer personl information questions.

HFM: How long are you going to stay?

PCV: Two years.

HFM: How old are you?

PCV: 35.

HFM: Are you married?

PCV: No, not yet.

# Competency 2: To describe own family

HFM: Have you any children?

PCV: I have two daughters and one son. They are in high school.

HFM: What does your wife do?

PCV: She works with my parents in the family business.

# Competency 3: To ask about host/counterpart family

PCV: Does you mother work?

HFM: No she doesn't. She is a housewife, but she is always busy.

PCV: Where does she live?

HFM: We live together.

# Competency 4: To express gratitude

HFM: Welcome to the table.

PCV: It's a pretty table.

HFM: Thank you.

PCV: Did you prepare all of this yourself?

HFM: Of course.

Later, as you take your leave.

PCV: Thank you for the warm hospitality/reception.

HFM: You are welcome.

#### TOPIC 4

### Competency 1: To order a long distance phone call

PCV: Hello! Is this 07? Would you take a call order to America?

The number is (202) 123-4567.

O: All lines are busy now, but you can speak after 6 hours.

PCV: OK, thank you.

O: Your order is accepted.

### Competency 2: To get one's party on the line

R: Hello!

PCV: Hello, is this 56-34-23?

R: Yes, it is.

PCV: May I speak to Mr. Hakopian?

R: Speaking.

PCV: How can I see you? I am from the US and have a massage for you from Mary.

### Competency 3: To leave a message and hung up politely

PCV: Hello! I 'd like to speak to Mr. Sarkissian

R: He is not at home. He went to Sevan and will return tomorrow.

PCV: Please tell him that the meeting will be on Friday, the 10th, at 1pm.

R: I'll relay the message, for sure.

PCV: Thank you.

### TOPIC 5

### Competency 1: To order food at a restaurant

PCV: What would you suggest for dinner?

W: Today we have fishes "sig" and "trout", fried chicken and shish kabob.

PCV: Please bring me the trout with potatoes.

W: What would you like to drink?

PCV: Wine, and at the end coffee and ice cream.

### Competency 2: To ask for identify food items.

PCV: What is this?

H: It is rye pilaf with mushrooms. Try it.

PCV: And what is this?

H: It's eggplant caviar.

PCV: It's very tasty.

# Competency 3: To express food preferences.

W: What would you like to eat?

PCV: Any ethnic dish.

W: I think you would like the kyufta.

PCV: No, I have already tried the kyufta.

### TOPIC 6

# Competency 1: To locate means of transportation.

PCV: Where is the bus station to Garni?

P: At the Abovian square.

PCV: How can I get there?

P: Take the metro to the Yertasardakan station.

## Competency 2: To ask for destination & distance of travel

PCV: How far is Ejmiadzin?

TS: Thirty kilometers.

PCV: How long will it take me?

TS: About half an hour.

PCV: When does the last bus return?

TS: At 10 PM.

### Competency 3: To purchase tickets

PCV: How much is a Yerevan-Tbilisi train ticket?

C: Three hundred rubles.

PCV: And how much would a round-trip ticket cost?

C: Five hundred fifty rubles. How many tickets do you need?

PCV: One ticket, please.

C: Here is your change.

### Competency 4: To hire a taxi/private car

TD: Where are you going?

PCV: The central in-door market.

TD: I'll take you for 25 rubles.

PCV: Very well.

### TOPIC 7

# Competency 1: To ask for & give location of building.

PCV: Excuse me, could you tell me where the U.S. Embassy is?

P1: I don't know exactly where.

P2: The embassy is in the building of the hotel Hrazdan.

PCV: How can I get there on foot?

P2: It's too far to walk. I can take you there.

Compatency 2: To ask for and give directions to a place.

PCV: Tell me please, how can I get to the nearest post office?

P: Go left on this street until the first stop light, then turn right. About 150 meters on you'll see the "Nairi" movie theater. The post office is across from it.

PCV: Thank you very much.

#### TOPIC 8

# Competency 1: To ask for sources/vendors of particular items.

PCV: Where can I buy some bread?

HFM: Usually, at this hour there is no bread at the stores, but you can buy lavash at the market.

PCV: What else can I buy at the market?

HFM: Fruit and vegetables.

# Competency 2: To ask for items, prices and quantities.

PCV: Do you have (carry) socks?

S: What size would you like?

PCV: For shoe size 42.

S: Here you are. The short ones are 25 rubles, the long ones 30.

PCV: Please give me two pairs of the long ones.

# Competency 3: To shop at the farmer's market.

PCV: How much are the apples?

V: 35 rubles per kilo.

PCV: Will you take 30?

V: If you buy a lot I will.

PCV: Fine. Give me 3 kilograms.

### TOPIC 9

# Competency 1: To greet informally & make customary inquires.

PCV: Hello!

C: Good day! How are the studies?

PCV: They are fine. Thanks.

C: Did you adapt to the living conditions?

PCV: Yes, I am gradually adapting.

# Competency 2: To offer & accept food & drink.

C: Would you like to drink anything?

PCV: Coffee, if you please.

C: And what would you like to eat?

PCV: Nothing, I had dinner an hour ago.

### Competency 3: To invite and respond to invitations.

F: Won't you come with us tomorrow to the opera house to see the ballet Spartacus?

PCV: With pleasure, especially since I haven't seen the building.

They say it's very pretty.

F: Be ready at 6 p.m. We will pick you up. And after the performance we'll go by our house.

# Competency 4: To give & respond to compliments.

C: It's remarkable, your Armenian has improved a lot.

PCV: Thank you, but you are exaggerating.

C: Honest. Armenian is a difficult language, and you speak quite well.

### TOPIC 10

### Competency 1: To describe ones profession/function

C: Could you tell me what the role of the Peace Corps is?

PCV: The members of the Peace corps are volunteers, who serve in 60 countries. They help in the country's economic development.

C: Do you receive a salary?

PCV: We get a small sum as pocket money.

### Competency 2: To describe ones work/ project

PCV: When are you going to finish the preparatory work?

C: In June of next year.

PCV: What are you working on?

C: I work on establishing international contacts.

### Competency 3: To inquire/report work progress

PCV: Come in and take a seat, please.

C: I'd like to, but I'm sorry, I don't have much time.

PCV: How are things?

C: The project is almost over. I have started to write the report.

PCV: Do you need help?

C: I don't think so. Thanks.

# Competency 4: To converse socially with coworkers

PCV: I am tired. I am done.

C: Wait, we'll go together.

PCV: I'll wait for you at the entrance.

C: O.K. We'll talk on the way. I've got news to tell.

### TOPIC 11

# Competency 1: To respond to questions about illness

D: What are you complaining of?

PCV: My throat aches, I have a strong cough, and I vomit everything I eat.

D: Please, strip down to your waist. Breath deeply.
Your lungs are clean.

PCV: I also have high fever.

D: You have all the symptoms of the flu. I'll write you a prescription.

### Competency 2: To purchase medicine

PCV: Tell me please, when will the medications be ready?

P: In two hours.

PCV: Can I get the ordered drugs?

P: Yes, they are ready. Take these drugs 3 times a day before eating. Don't forget to drink a lot of liquids.

### Competency 3: To report an emergency

PCV: Please call an ambulance.

HFM: What has happened?

PCV: I feel bad.

HFM: Is this 03? Please accept a call.

EO: What are last name, age, address and the symptoms?

HFM: Mr. Smith, 40 years old. Mashtodz Ave. 42.

EO: Meet the car in 5 minutes.

APPENDIX 2:

GLOSSARY

**ZUCUSUU**4

FOOD

պանիր

cheese

կարագ

butter

րիչիկ

sausage

խավիար

caviar

սալաթ

salad

լոլիկ

tomato

կարտոֆիլ

potato

վարունգ

cucumber

կաղամբ

cabbage

զեյթուն

olive

hug

bread

աղ

salt

պղպեղ

pepper

խոզի միս

pork

ոչխար**ի միս** 

veal

տավարի <mark>Մի</mark>ս

beef

կոտլետ

cutlet

ծեծած միս

beef-steak

րևերևՏիի

sausages

123

onin, hud chicken

uшq goose

ршŋ duck

ψω**p** milk

ψωρίωιοπ cottage cheese

ppduubp sour cream

ձվածեղ fried eggs

δnL egg

phuludg cake

պաղպաղակ ice-cream

կո**նֆետ** sweets

խնձոր apple

ហាយរ៉ាស់ pear

ψωη ηη grapes

ημηδ peach

սալոր plum

ршį cherry

dhnwh apricot

լիմոն, կիտրո**ն** lemon

umphug orange

բանան

սեխ

banana

melon

**ձմերուկ** water melon ββJ tea นทน**ท**อี coffee ժահբջուն beer գինի wine լիմոնադ lemonade oηþ

կոնյակ brandy

ԿԱՀՈ**ՒՑՔ** FURNITURE

մա<mark>ի</mark>Ծակալ a bed

գ գեսուսու<mark>սուրարար</mark> a wardrobe

կոմոդ a chest of drawers

vodka

ս<del>և</del> Ման a table

պահարան a closet

աշխա**տասեղաև** a desk

խոհանոցի գազօջախ a kitchen range

վառ**արան** a stove

սառնարան a refrigerator

рш**զ**մ пд a couch

բազկաթոռ an arm-chair

nuelm a chair ՍՊԻՏՆԿԵՂԵՆ

LINEN

վերմակ

ծածկոց

սավան

բարձ

բարձի երես

ներքնակ

սփռոց

սրբիչ

վարագույր

a blanket

a coverlet

a sheet

a pillow

a pillow case

a mattress

a table-cloth

a towel

a curtain

ԱՄԱՆԵՂԵՆ

գուտուր վշուջ

ափսե, պնակ

**ապուրամաև** 

գավաթ

հացաման

շաքա<mark>րամ</mark>ա**ն** 

ջրաման

DISHES

dinner set

plate

soup tureen

cup

bread-plate

sugar-basin

carafe

126

թեյնիկ

tea-kettle

սրՃաման

coffee-pot

**մանուսունու** 

fork

դա**նա**կ

knife

գդալ

spoon

աղաման

salt-shaker

ፖԱԲԱԹՎ**Ա ዐ**ቦԵቦ

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

րրկուշաբ**թ**ի

Monday

գոր**եշտել» ի** 

Tuesday

չոր**եշաբի** 

Wednesday

հի**ն**գշա**բթ**ի

Thursday

ուրբաթ

Friday

Smtmb

Saturday

կիրակի

Sunday

ԱՄԻՄՆԵՐ	MONTHS
---------	--------

hnılılın January

ψρωμή February

մարտ March

mupht April

մայիս May

hnihu June

hnijhu July

oqnumu August

ubwwhufth September

hnlunbufp October

unjuurup November

դեկտե**մ բեր** December

# SUPYR PURPLY SEASONS

Softm winter

quipnut spring

พป**พท** summer

won**t** fall

## ՉԱՓ ԵՎ ՔԱՆԱԿ

## MEASURE AND QUANTITY

վի <b>Ր</b> ող <b>բտ</b> ն	kilometer
<del>Մետր</del>	meter
ո <b>ւ ը տի</b> ը <b>տ</b> ի	centimeter
միլ <b>իմ ե</b> տր	millimeter
дршу	gram
կիլոգրամ	kilogram
լիտր	liter
դյուժին	dozen

ԹՎԱԿԱ <b>ՆՆԵՐ</b>	NUMBERS
<b>մ</b> եկ	1
երկու	2
երեք	3
չորս	4
հինգ	5
վեց	6
Julg	7

חרו	8
ինը կամ ինն	9
мшир	10
տասնմեկ	11
տասներկու	12
տա <b>ո</b> ք <b>բ</b> աբ <b>ե</b>	13
տասնչորոս	14
տասնիինգ	15
տաս <b>նվեց</b>	16
տասևյոթ	17
տ <b>ասնութ</b>	18
տասնինը կամ <b>տասնին</b> ն	19
ជាការ្	20
երեսուն	30
ฐเขาเมนาเน็	40
հիսուն	50
վաթսուն	60
յոթանասուն	70
บะเรา เมื่อ เกาะ เกาะ เกาะ เกาะ เกาะ เกาะ เกาะ เกาะ	80
իննսուն	90
հարյուր	100
երկու հարյուր	200

ինը հարյուր	900
hազ <b>ար</b>	1,000
հինգ հազար	5,000
միլիոն	1,000,000
մի <u>լ</u> իարդ	1,000,000,000

<u> </u>	FRACTIONS
կոտորակ	fraction
կես	half
մեկ- <del>երրորդ</del>	one-third
մեկ-քառորդ	one-fourth
մեկ-ի <b>ինգերորդ</b>	one-fifth
մ եկ-քս <b>աներորդ</b>	one-twentieth
մեկ-իար <del>յուրերորդ</del>	one-hundredth
տոկոս	percent

## ԹՎԱԲԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԳՈՐԾՈՂՈՒԹՑՈՒՆՆԵՐ ARITHMETICAL OPERATIONS

qnulupnul addition

hubined subtraction

բազմապատկում multiplication

pudulnuf division

#### UCHUPAH YARU CARDINAL FOINTS

hjnuhu north

հարավ south

արևելը west

արևմուտ**ը** east

900 Colors

umphoul white

ulı black

կարմիր red

Ymyntjn blue

կանաչ green

դեղին yellow

մոխր**ագույն** gray

նարնջագույն

orange

վարդագույն

pink

#### ARMENIAN-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

шати

free

тбтитдррГ

to set free

шад

nation

ազևիվ

honest

mpnn

chair

ալ յուր

flour

ախորժակ

appetite

ակա<del>դեմիա</del>

academy

ակա**ն**ջ

ear

ակնոց

eye-glass

ատամ

tooth

щη

salt

աղբ

trash

աղմուկ

alarm

աղջիկ

girl

ամառ

summer

மில் மீழ் வ

every day

ամուսին

husband

ամ**ուսնանալ** 

to marry

առաջին

garden யுதி that այն yes шјп this, that шји today шJuop unemployed **Eduby**m անել to do unknown, stranger անծանոթ անկողին bed անձրև rain mฏSurSm of course անուն name մաՄլաբմա unconditional անփորձ inexperienced աշակ<del>բ</del>ևտ pupil (student) co-worker, colleague աշխատակից աշխատանք work աշխարհ world ապրանք goods ապրիլ April right шg

first

шпши

abundant

առողջ

healthy

ատամնաբույժ

dentist

шрша

fast

արև

sun

ահ**րգմ ե** 

East

արևմուտք

West

பும்யப்வுர

to wake up

արկղ

box

արձակուրդ

holiday

արտասահմաև

abroad

ավարտել

to finish

բազկաթոռ

armchair

rmdηud

couch

բաժակ

cup

բալ

cherry

բակ

yard

բաղնիք

bathroom

եաղետի

cotton

բանալի

key

բանջարեղեն

vegetables

ршп

word

գլուխ

գևալ

գնացք

գլխացավ

friend ետեքիու tall բարձրահասակ to rise բարձրանալ doctor tq psq երևրՐ to bring բնակարան residence treatment pnedned gas фшф ժանբջուր beer գավաթ water beautiful գեղեցիկ river  $d\mu m$  $d\mu h$ over 6dp line գին price գիջբև night ahnp book գլխարկ hat

136

head

to go

train

headache

sock գուլպա office գրասենյակ writing desk գրասեղան pen उनाम this, that ŋш knife դանակ slow դանդաղ դաշնամուր piano lesson ŋшu teacher դասատու classroom դասարան empty դատարկ drug, medicine դեղ ambassador դեսպան դերասան actor ժբղե face դժվար hard to wach դիտել դնել to put you դու

 $\eta$ ntn

դուք

door

you (plural)

Appendices

դպրոց school

դրш**մ** money

bpb if

ելակ strawberry

եկեղեցի church

եղանակ season

harmin prother

bu yes

bpudhzun musician

bpp when

dppdp never

bpq song

bpqbl to sing

երեխա child

bpbu face

bpbuncu thirty

hphp three

երիտասարդ young

երկար long

երկիր country

two two

 երկրաշարժ

earthquake

գրկրորդ

second

երջանիկ

happy

եփել

to cook

L

and

զանգել

to call

զբաղված

busy

զգալ

to feel

ddurls

careful

qnų

cool

զրուցել

to talk

էջ

page

Էժան

chip

էլ եկտրականութ յուն

electricity

Էներգիա

energy

ընդհանուր

general, total

ընդմիջում

break

ընդունելություն

reception

विग्निगुतु

dinner

ընկեր

friend

ընկույզ

walnut

գիմառովը

family

7; pendices

թատրոն

theatre

արդուրժ Մարդութու to translate

բարգմանիչ

translator

թեյ

tea

եսջուկ

pension

والتناوا

paper

գաղ

hour

գութուրթ

watch-maker

գուղադրություն

appointment

ժա**մանա**կ

time, period

ժամ**ացույց** 

watch, clock

ժողով

meeting

ժպիտ

smile

իմ

my, mine

ին**ն**,ինը

nine

իններորդ

ninth

իննսուն

ninety

ի՞նչ

what?

ինչու՞

why?

ինչպե՞ս

how?

իրար

each other

իրավունք

right

իրիկուն

evening

լավ

good, well

լավանալ

to grow better, to improve

լավաջ

Armenian bread

ιþδ

lake

լիտր

liter

լոլիկ

tomato

լողալ

to swim

լվացք

wash, laundry

լուսամուտ

window

լուսանկար

photograph

լուսին

Moon

լուցկի

match

լոել

to be silent

լսել

to hear

Րևաժիև

newspaper

խաղ

game

խաղող

grapes

խանգարել

to disturb

խանբը

to boil

խելոք

wise, clever

სხղఠ

poor

Appendices

խմել to drink

խմորեղեն pastry

խնդրել to ask

խնձոր apple

hunhulung kitchen

խոհшրшр cook

խորոված shish-kebab

bunubil to speak

hunup word

ծախսել to spend

dunhy flower

ծա**կ**ր heavy

ծակրոց parcel

duling acquaintance, familiar

dupud thirsty

ծափահարել to clap

dhpwu apricot

ðunn parent

dunin birth

ond sea

дршр packet

ψ**ι**p milk

կաթնավածառ

milkman

կաղամբ

cabbage

կամուրջ

bridge

կայան

station

կանաչ

green

կանգնել

to stop

կապույտ

blue

կառավարություն

government

կարագ

butter

կարդալ

to read

կարելի

possible

կերակուր

meal

կես

half

կեսօր

noon

կին

woman

կշռել

to measure, to weigh

կոկորդ

throat

կոտրել

to break

կրակ

fire

կրպակ

shop

կոշիկ

shoes

huightum

dress

հազալ

to cough

համով

tasty

րաղարարար

university

համար

for

հայր

father

հայրենիք

homeland

հանգիստ

rest

հանդիպել

to meet

հաստատեղ

to affirm

hwugh

address

րարազատ

relative

հարևան

neighbor

հարյուր

hundred

հարսանիք

wedding

huing

question

hwg

bread

հավ

chicken

ppSm

easy

րբուագիր

telegram

հեռախոս

telephone

հեռանալ

to go away

hbnnu

far

հիանալի marvelously

hhua five

hymrp juice

hnų cool

hpudbon farewell

hրшպшրшկ square

hpudbp invitation

hnpwpm\_Jp aunt

hnphqpmJp uncle

δω**խ** left

ծայն voice

String glove

ձեռ**ջ** hand

Sp your

٥il مانا

Snow snow

ည်း winter

ծմերուկ water-melon

δnt egg

Smrly fish

ημημη leader

Ծակատ forehead

ջուղետև

<u> Ծանապար</u>հ

ртб

<u> ՋուՏուոբս/ուր</u>

գուշրբևուրե

Ծաշարան

ղայթ

մայր

մանր

Ղառրագրտ

ியம

Մա**տիտ** 

մարդ

**գտ**եզ**ար**ք

ባታን

Մեկնել

ղ**բ**մի

միայն

միա**նա**լ

միջին

միջև

միրգ

camp

road, way

dinner

dinner thle

restaurant

dinner-party

foot-way

mother

small

specialist

finger

pencil

man

exercise

great

to explain

honey

only

to join

between

middle

fruit

ป์กป์ candle

ป์กกน**ใ**นปุ to forget

Jumpp to think

Jubph intimate

մորաքույր aunt

hաղթանակ victory

hwjmwqhp program

hwymity to declare

hwww.committee

hupfup convenient

hbun after

hhzti remember

hmqldu to get tired

hncju hope

hnujhu July

hnulhu June

hnuluup January

um he, she

huhuahd progect

նամակ letter

Liphup thin

5mbmb меек

**Σ**Ψιν many

շաքար sugar

2 building

2h2 bottle

շնորհակալ thankful

շևորհավորել to congratulate

2ng hot

2np dress

2nu dog

շրջան circle

nղջույն salute

no

nų who

nup foot

npmh son, child

npmgby to decide

ուղիղ straight

nt2 late hour

nızuluı to be late

กเนน**น์กกุ** student

nuntipp food

nup where

ուրախ glad

nuph2 other

ξωη naughty, bad

ξωρήφ evil, harm

ξωή measure, quantity

įξ no, not

inp dry, lean

¿npu four

umhulg claim

պահել to keep

պայ**թ**ել to burst

யுயுரியப் condition

պայմանագիր contract

պա**ն**իր cheese

щшщ grandfather

www.htm to lie

պшишпшршп fork

պատասխան answer

պատ<del>նրազմ</del> war

պատժել to punish

ψωνόων reason, motive

ψωννθη to tell

Appendices

պատոնը

щшипршии ready

щшր dance

щшрq simple

պարոն Mister

պարտավորություն duty, obligation

to tear

щш**рий**q garden

պարտություն defeat, subjection

udu chief

պնակ plate

ψηηηννω main street

guh light

phnnight , heating

ջերմաչափ thermometer

gnlp water

nnohly wages, salary

nniplh rouble

nntu Russian

nnubphu Russian language

uw this

սակայն but, yet

uunbi to freeze

սառնամանիք icy-cold

uwnn**.jg** ice

սարսափելի horrible

սավան sheet

ubnuli table

ublijuly room

uhumburbp September

ulı black

uhpu heart

uխwı mistake

untu onion

unų hunger

սովորություն habit

untuy mushroom

unipo coffee

uuuuut to wait

սպիտակ white

umuluul to receive

umnique to certify, to control

upphs towel

i duqu to run

վшηը tomorrow

ψωδωπ**b**į to sell

dunk to light up, to fire

վшտ bad

dunmanth curtain

վարդ rose

վարդագույն pink

ψωρώψ to rent

վարսավիրանոց barber, hairdresser

վшրպետ chief

dbpununum to return

վերարկու a coat

վերմակ a blanket

վերջացնել to finish

ųbg six

վեցերորդ sixth

ilhotη to argue

վիրաբույ<del>ժ</del> surgeon

dhummmin surgery

ψαμητής to pay

ψδηθη to decide

duwmp sare

վստահելի confidant

danger danger dpw on, over wwpww trousers

אשן to give

տանել to carry

ທய**்**க் pear

νιμιμιίη frying pan

տապակել to fry

wwwp ten

ທயாப்யூரிய of ten years old

տասներորդ tenth

ທயுற்றுயுற**்** anniversary

ишр**h** year

ហយ្មារ ហ្វារ heat

undin place

տեղափոխել to display, to transfer

whunnnip juil vision

ndupul note-book

տեսնել to see

maple leaf

wheelp space

տխուր sad

 $\alpha \dot{\omega} m$ 

boy

տնակ

cottage

տնկել

to plant

տնտեսել

to economize, to save

տնօրեն

manager

เภทป์น

ticket

ហារជុយ៤ឆ្ន

penalty

เกาเน็

house

տրամադրութ*յու*ն

disposition

րոպե

minute

ցանկանալ

to wish

ցատկել

to jump

gwų

pain

gniguil

list

ցուցահանդես

exebition

ցուցադրել

to show

ցուցատախտակ

showcase

փաթաթել

to wrap

փակ

close

փայտ

wood

փափուկ

soft

pilaf

փլավ

փնտրել

to seek

փոխադրել

to transport

փոխանակել

to exchange

փող

money

փոր

belly

փոքր

small

փրկել

to save, rescue

քամաք

city

քամգի

sweet

քամի

wind

քաՂՐբմ

to walk

рш2

weight

քառասուն

forty

ршр

stone

քահուբզ

map

քարտուղար

secretary

քետի

uncle

निष

nose

քնել

to sleep

քննություն

examination

քու Դի

sister

to help

Appendices

oquuluu assistant

oqnuvinu August

on, air

onwwwd plane

onuint aviator

**обшп** soap

owhnu opera

owmh foreign

on day

opulul of day

op**hug** low

ophnpm Miss

ֆիլհարմոնիա philharmonic

ຈຳປູປ film, movie

ֆիրմա business firm

\$nun fund

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